AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A heat exchanger of a ventilating system comprising:

heat exchange plates laminated with regular intervals so that a first air passage through which indoor air being discharged to outside of a building passes and a second air passage through which outdoor air being introduced into the interior of the building passes are sequentially formed;

first corrugation plates attached to the first air passage and obtaining a space to allow outdoor-the indoor air to pass therethrough; and

second corrugation plates attached to the second air passage and obtaining a space to allow the outdoor air to pass therethrough,

wherein the heat exchange plates are made of a paper material with <u>fiber intensity</u> numerous and with a plurality of fine holes that are able to generate a capillary phenomenonaction, moisture of one of the indoor air in the first air passage and the outdoor air in the second air passage being absorbed by the plurality of fine holes due to the capillary action and being directly transferred from the plurality of fine holes to the other one of the indoor air in the first air passage and the outdoor air in the second air passage.

2. (Currently Amended) The heat exchanger of claim 1, wherein the heat exchange plates are made of a Korean paper—with high fiber intensity and numerous fine holes that are able to generate a capillary phenomenon.

3. (Original) The heat exchanger of claim 2, wherein the heat exchange plates contains 60~70% of holo cellulose, 10~20% of lignin and 5~10% of lime.

- 4. (Currently Amended) The heat exchanger of claim 2, wherein the Korean paper constituting the heat exchange plates is fabricated with bast fiber of the a paper mulberry as a key component.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The heat exchanger of claim 4, wherein a process for fabricating the Korean paper comprising the steps of:

bundling the paper mulberry, putting the paper mulberryit in a container with water, boiling the paper mulberryit to a degree that its a skin of the paper mulberry is easily peeled off, peeling and drying them the skin;

soaking the dried skin of the paper mulberry in the water, sorting out only the <u>a</u> bast fiber portion of the dried skin, putting the bast fiber portion in caustic soda and boiling the bast fiber portion it more than three hours, and wringing the bast fiber portion with a compressor to obtain a moisture-removed bast fiber; and

putting the moisture-removed bast fiber in a liquid that has been prepared by mashing roots of the paper mulberry and pressing them out, and mixing them evenly, and filtering the resulting paper solution by using a sieve.

6. (Original) The heat exchange of claim 1, wherein the first corrugation plate and the second corrugation plate are made of an aluminum material.

7. (Currently Amended) A heat exchanger of a ventilating system comprising:

heat exchange plates laminated with regular intervals so that a first air passage through which indoor air being discharged to outside of a building passes and a second air passage through which outdoor air being introduced into the interior of the building passes are sequentially formed;

first corrugation plates attached to the first air passage and obtaining a space to allow outdoor the indoor air to pass therethrough; and

second corrugation plates attached to the second air passage and obtaining a space to allow the outdoor air to pass therethrough,

wherein the heat exchange plates, the first corrugation plates and the second corrugation plates are made of a paper material with fiber intensity and with a plurality of fine holes that are able to generate a capillary action, moisture of one of the indoor air in the first air passage and the outdoor air in the second air passage being absorbed by the plurality of fine holes due to the capillary action and being directly transferred from the plurality of fine holes to the other one of the indoor air in the first air passage and the outdoor air in the second air passagethat is able to generate a capillary phenomenon.

8. (Currently Amended) The heat exchanger of claim 7, wherein the heat exchange plates, the first corrugation plates and the second corrugation plates are made of a Korean paper-with a high fiber strength and numerous fine holes.

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9. (Original) The heat exchanger of claim 7, wherein the heat exchange plates, the first

corrugation plates and the second corrugation plates contain 60~70% of holo cellulose, 10~20%

of lignin and 5~10% of lime.

10. (Currently Amended) The heat exchanger of claim 8, wherein the. Korean paper

constituting the heat exchange plates is fabricated with bast fiber of the a paper mulberry as a

key component.

11. (Currently Amended) The heat exchanger of claim 10, wherein a process for

fabricating the Korean paper comprising the steps of:

bundling the paper mulberry, putting the paper mulberryit in a container with water,

boiling the paper mulberryit to a degree that its a skin of the paper mulberry is easily peeled off,

peeling and drying themthe skin;

soaking the dried skin of the paper mulberry in the water, sorting out only the a bast fiber

portion of the dried skin, putting the bast fiber portion in caustic soda and boiling the bast fiber

portionit more than three hours, and wringing the bast fiber portionit with a compressor to obtain

a moisture-removed bast fiber; and

putting the moisture-removed bast fiber in a liquid that has been prepared by mashing

roots of the paper mulberry and pressing them out, and mixing them evenly, and filtering the

resulting paper solution by using a sieve.

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